

MEMORANDUM

By

THE JAIPUR RAJDHANI SAMITI JAIPUR

The members of the Jaipur Rajdhani Samiti on behalf of the citizens of Jaipur hereby submit in this memorandum their views on the question of location of Capital & Seat of the High Court of Rajasthan for favour of consideration of the Hon ble Chairman and Members of the Rajasthan Capital Enquiry Committee

Appointment of the Committee and Terms of Reference

2 The Hon ble Committee has been appointed by the Government of India to go into the question of location of Capital and the Seat of High Court of Rajasthan in view of the merger of Ajmer with the State of Rajasthan with the following terms of reference—

- (1) Whether in consequence of the merger of Ajmer with Rajasthan any change should be made in the existing arrangements as regards the Capital or the High Court of Rajasthan ?
- (2) Whether the Capital or any other offices should be shifted from Jaipur ?
- (3) Whether the principal seat of High Court should be moved from Jodhpur ?
- (4) Whether the existing benches of the High Court should continue as they are or should their number be increased or decreased ?

3 The Hon ble Committee has thus been entrusted with the main task of making an enquiry and recommending to the Government of India as to whether in consequence of the merger of Ajmer with Rajasthan and also on account of administrative reasons any change should be made in the existing arrangements as regards the Capital or the High Court Rajasthan In other words the Hon ble Committee is to enquire and recommend as to the location of Capital and the Seat of High Court in the State of Rajasthan

be the best place for the location of the Capital and for the Seat of the High Court of Rajasthan

4 Before coming straight to the various terms of reference of the Hon ble Committee the Jaipur Rajdhani Samiti feels that it will not be out of place to put here in brief the past history relevant to the question of location of the Capital of Rajasthan at Jaipur. The Samiti also feels it very desirable to give in this memorandum a detailed objective survey of Jaipur along with brief comparative description of Ajmer and Jodhpur with a view to facilitate the task of the Hon ble Committee for considering the relative merits of these cities and decide the issues before it

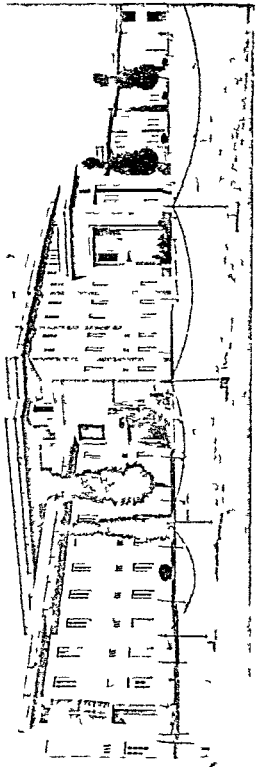
Past History

5 Consequent upon the formation of the Greater Rajasthan Union in the year 1949 the Government of India had appointed an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B R Patel to submit proposals for the selection of a Capital from among the important towns of Rajasthan and the Committee was asked to have regard to the following factors

- (a) Administrative Convenience
- (b) Availability of Buildings
- (c) Climatic conditions
- (d) Provision for drinking water electricity etc
- (e) Any other factor which the Committee consider relevant

6 The question of integration of Ajmer with the Union of Rajasthan was not till then considered but as it was thought that ultimately it may have to be merged in the Union of Rajasthan the Patel Committee decided to consider the claims of Ajmer also for the Seat of Capital of Rajasthan

7 The Patel Committee had issued a lengthy questionnaire to the Dewan of the former States of Jaipur Jodhpur and Bikaner and administrators of the various integrating States of Rajasthan and the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara Ministers and other officials of the e States requesting them to provide the Committee with information of certain points in respect of Jodhpur Jaipur Udaipur and Ajmer respectively. This questionnaire was also widely circulated throughout Rajasthan and Ajmer among the leading Associations Public



K j th e r r i t t h e m s i n t h o s e w i t h i k r k l i R j t a n

Institutions and individuals to enable them to forward their views to the Committee

8 The Patel Committee visited the four cities of Jaipur Ajmer Jodhpur and Udaipur and had an opportunity of meeting officials non officials individuals as well as Associations who gave the Committee various representations and also information bearing on the question of Selection of a particular City as the Capital of the State

9 The Patel Committee considered at length the claims of Jaipur Ajmer Udaipur and Jodhpur and submitted its recommendation in a report to the Government of India on 27th March 1949 The claims of Ajmer for being the Seat of Capital of Rajasthan were ruled out altogether and the Committee suggested that Ajmer was not a place suitable for the capital of the State of Rajasthan even if Ajmer Merwara were to be integrated into the Union The views of the Patel Committee about Ajmer are contained in Paragraphs 69 to 72 of its Report Relevant Extracts from Paras 71 and 72 reproduced hereunder show that the claims of Ajmer for the Seat of Capital were ruled out in so many clear words --

(71) There is of course no accommodation whatsoever available for either offices or residences in Ajmer It is true that all this could be built but it is equally true that it would cost crores of rupees while large accommodation available elsewhere would go waste Similarly electric power machines would have to be purchased and installed and practically all the amenities would have to be freshly provided This would mean for all practical purposes the creation of a new capital except that the site of Ajmer city is being used

(72) The only two claims of Ajmer for being selected as Capital are firstly that it is situated practically in the geographical centre of the new Union and secondly that as the area has been free of Indian States domination for a considerable time the political awakening of the people of the area is much more advanced than in other States We would like to observe that while there may be some force in the second argument in these days of quick communications there is little force in

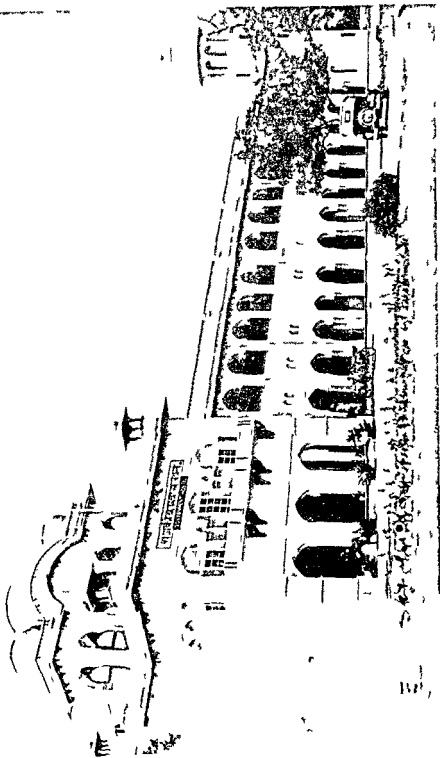
Although the above census figures relate to the year 1951 but the increase in the population of Jaipur after that has been the largest than any other of the towns

Medical & Public Health Facilities at Jaipur

18 Jaipur city is well served with Hospitals and other medical facilities. There are 8 State owned big hospitals in the City. The largest is the Sawai Mansingh Hospital which is housed in a magnificent three storeyed building constructed in a peaceful and clean locality. There is at present a provision for 600 beds in this Hospital. The institution is very well equipped with upto date and most modern equipments and has got on its staff a number of highly qualified doctors of all India repute. Recent extension of the hospital on the South has made it more spacious to provide additional beds. The daily average of outdoor patients attending this hospital is 1178. There is also a State Zenana Hospital for ladies with female personnel having capacity for 165 beds with a daily average of 191 outdoor patients. T B Sanatorium Mental Hospital Lazaretto & Isolation Hospital and a Leper asylum are the other hospitals providing medical facilities to the inhabitants of the city at a daily average of 265 for indoor and 185 for outdoor patients. Besides these there are a Police Hospital a Military Hospital and a Jail Hospital which are specially meant for the needs of the Police Military and Jail. Further there is one Government Ayurvedic Hospital with 60 beds.

19 Apart from these hospitals there are seven State owned Dispensaries with resident Medical Officers situated in various thickly populated areas of the city. Immediate medical aid is thus available practically at any point in the City. The average number of outdoor patients dealt with at each of these dispensaries is as follows

1 T B Sanatorium	150
2 Mayo Dispensary	475
3 Purani Bani Dispensary	650
4 Sireh Deorhi Dispensary	450
5 Sardar Patel Marg Dispensary	165
6 Motikalla Dispensary	600
7 Gandhi Nagar Dispensary	130



20 There are six maternity home and child welfare centres in the city and also a Nature Cure Hospital in Gandhi Nagar. There are about a dozen privately owned Aushdhalayas where free medical treatment and free medicines are provided. These institutions are run by philanthropist and are situated in various parts of the City.

21 Besides the above there are a large number of private Doctor Vaidyas and Hakim's practising within the city. Some of them are running their own dispensaries, clinics and nursing homes with indoor arrangements and are equipped with modern surgical X Ray and other equipments.

22 The Municipal Health Services in the city are well organised and here is also an upto date well equipped Health Laboratory.

23 Jaipur can thus claim as the first and foremost place in Rajasthan from the point of view of medical & health facilities.

Educational Facilities at Jaipur

24 Jaipur is the seat of the Rajasthan University which was created in the year 1947 under the able guidance of His Highness of Jaipur Sir Mirza Ismail and Sir V. T. Krishnamachari Prime Ministers of former Jaipur State. The Headquarters of the University are now located in its own building situated in a vast area in Gandhi Nagar where spacious constructions of various academic and administrative blocks are going on. The University has its own post graduate teaching departments at Jaipur in Economics and History along with research facilities. A post graduate Law College is also run by the University. In near future it is proposed to provide more residential facilities in the University with various other teaching departments. Colleges all over Rajasthan including Ajmer are affiliated to this University.

25 The Board of Intermediate & Higher Secondary Education of Rajasthan recently established by the Government of Rajasthan has also its Head Quarters at Jaipur.

26 Besides the aforesaid 3 Post graduate Teaching Departments of the University there are 14 other Colleges in Jaipur a list of which is given below along with the number of students reading therein and hostel accommodation attached thereto —

Name of College		No of Students	Hostel Accommodation
1	Maharaja s College	2666	128
2	Commerce College	773	
3	Maharani s Girls College	700	40
4	Medical College	508	340
5	Law College	529	
6	Rajasthan College	60	25
7	S S Govind Pareek Degree College	309	
8	Ajarwal Degree College	200	
9	S S Jain Subodh Inter College	364	
10	Maharaja s Sanskrit College	250	25
11	Ayurvedic College	80	
12	Jain Sanskrit College	375	30
13	Tibbi College	40	
14	Dadu Maha Vidyalaya	100	40
Total		6954	628

27 There are as many as 23 High Schools at Jaipur including Two Multi Purpose High Schools four of these are exclusively meant for girls There are also 13 Middle Schools and 50 Primary Schools in the city

28 The Total number of students receiving education in all these educational institutions is about 60 000

29 These Colleges & Schools impart education in varied subjects and some of them have their own specialities The medical college at Jaipur is the only medical college in Rajasthan For practical training and experience of the Students this college is attached to the Sawai Man Singh Hospital A separate Hostel has also recently been constructed for the medical college students

The Rajasthan College established by the Government quite recently will admit selected students with Higher divisions for various competitive and administrative examinations

The Maharani s Girls College which is a post graduate college for girls is one of the few post graduate colleges in India where highest education is provided to girls

The Maharani Gayatri Devi Girls Public School is the only one of its kind in India for girls wherein a very High Standard of efficiency is maintained

There is also one Saint Xaviers High School which is run and managed by American Missionaries. A very splendid and monumental building with vast amenities for play grounds and hostel accommodation has been erected for this institution.

There is also one School for Deaf and Dumb the only institution of its kind in Rajasthan imparting education to the Deaf and Dumb.

30 Jaipur is also famous for fine Arts from times immemorial. Jaipur has played a great role in the development and progress of arts and craft in the country. Famous for its High quality in painting distinguished in the Oriental School of Music and dancing in Rajput Style in the Kathak School of dance and renowned for its peculiar designs in architecture and sculpture. Jaipur has always held a prominent position not only in this country but even abroad. The old traditions are still being maintained. The Rajasthan Kala Sansthan and the Maharani Kishore Kumari Sangeet Nritya Niketan are some of the important centres where training in music and dancing is being provided to amateurs. These institutions have earned high praise from persons of repute in this field. The School of Arts and Crafts is another such institution which has turned out a number of big artists and craftsmen who are famous for their works and is still functioning for the advancement of the arts.

31 The valuable collections of rare manuscripts and painting of medieval times and excellent pieces of arts and handicraft and literature in the Museum, Pothikhana and Public Library provide ample scope for learning to a student of these arts.

32 The cultural activities in Jaipur are also varied and multifarious. The following are some of the important organisations which represent the different spheres. The city is always thrilled by one or the other function organised by these institutions which are largely participated by men of different taste and temperament —

- 1 The Rotary Club
- 2 The Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs
- 3 The Jaipur Association for United Nations
- 4 Branch of Indian Institute of Public Administration
- 5 Branch of the Bharat Sewak Samaj
- 6 The Gandhi Adhyayan Kendra
- 7 Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti

33 Jaipur is thus a leading centre in educational and cultural activities in Rajasthan and is matched by few and surpassed by none in India

Water supply and drinking water facilities

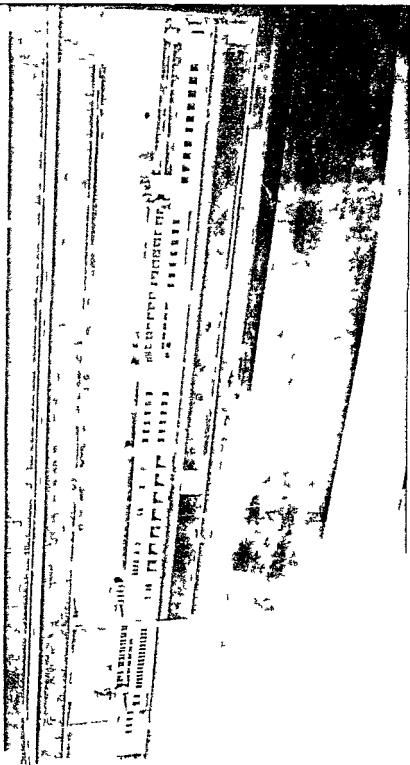
34 Jaipur has an adequate supply of fresh and filtered drinking water. The water supply for Jaipur is from Ramgarh Bund and Amanishah. The catchment Area of this Bund is about 297 sq miles and when completely full it has got the capacity of containing 2000 million cu ft of water. Even if there are no rains for three or four years continually Jaipur can have abundant supply of water from this source.

35 The present supply from Ramgarh Bund is about 18 million gallons per day and from Amanishah is 20 million gallons and the rest 12 million gallons is from other tube wells and open wells in different parts of the city. At present there are 6 filter beds having a capacity of 25 000 gallons per hour. The average input is above 5 million cubic feet. The present pipe line from the Bund to the city is of 17". The construction of two double sized beds is likely to raise the present capacity by two to three times.

36 The reorganisation scheme to augment the supply of water to Jaipur city from the Ramgarh Bund has already been taken in hand with the following details —

- (1) Laying of an additional 27" pipe line from Ramgarh Bund to the city. The work has already been started.
- (2) Construction of a reservoir with a capacity of 15 00 000 lac gallons at Lachman Doongri. The work is in progress.
- (3) Construction of more filter beds with a capacity of 15 million gallons per hour has been sanctioned.
- (4) Construction of raw water tank outside Bund Gate with a storage capacity of 30 million gallons.

37 The second source of water supply to Jaipur City is the Amanishah Water Works where there are 22 open wells and 3 tube wells constructed in the bed of Amanishah Nallah at the Western outskirts of the city. The total daily supply from this source at present is 20 million gallons. The pumping is done generally for 20 to 24 hours daily.



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38 Construction of two more tube wells in the bed of Aman Shah Nallah has been started. The additional supply from this source is expected to be about 2 million gallons per day.

39 Thus the total water supply of Jaipur from the existing sources is about 5.50 to 5.75 million gallons per day and works out at the rate of 14 gallons per day per head of the present population of about 4 lac. The total supply of water after completion of the extension schemes at Ramgarh Bund which are already in hand and which are expected to be completed in 3 years or so will be about 12 million gallons per day which means that the yield of water per day per head will rise to about 25 gallons for the estimated population of the capital at 5 lacs.

It is submitted that in no other city of Rajasthan there are facilities to give even half of the water supply which is available at Jaipur.

40 Apart from these permanent sources of water supply there is a net work of drinking water wells in and around the city with a daily output of 1.5 million gallons of water which are worked by electricity to supply additional water for gardens and agricultural requirements. This water could also be utilised for water borne sewerage. This is further to be noted that there is also ample sub soil water in and around Jaipur City and all the gardens in the bungalows in some of the new schemes are watered by pumping out these wells.

41 A special feature of water supply at Jaipur is that it is being supplied all the 24 hours and there has been no occasion for rationing of water in this city as is the case with the other cities of Rajasthan including Ajmer and Jodhpur.

Electricity Facilities

42 The present capacity of the Power House at Jaipur which is State owned is 10800 K W and at present there is no dearth of Electric energy either for domestic purposes or for small or large scale industries. During the last two years of the 1st Plan period a sum of Rs. 65 lacs was sanctioned for the development of the Power House at Jaipur of which Rs. 52 lacs have been spent in purchase of new Generators and the rest on other head. It is proposed to instal a new generator which will produce another 5000 K W of Electric E. An order for the same has already been placed.

Rs 20 00 000 in the development of these schemes during the last 2 year. Scheme worth R 25 71 000 have already been taken in hand in the current year. There is also another scheme to spend R 53 lacs in the year 1958-59 by the Urban Improvement Board on new development schemes. The total number of plots constructed in various schemes during the years 1949 to 1957 according to the records of the Urban Improvement Board and the Municipality is 2945 and several hundreds of plots are under construction at present. The estimated cost of the buildings constructed in these schemes according to the Urban Improvement Board records is about Rs 7 15 50 000/. A labour colony and an Industrial Estate are also under construction.

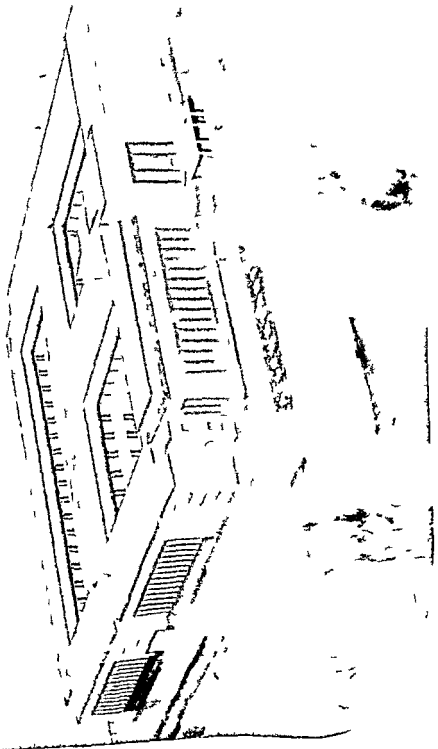
51 Large tracts of open land on the South and West of the City are available for further developments and it can be said with a certain degree of authority that there can be no shortage of land for development in future and that any conceivable increase in population can easily be accommodated.

52 There is ample number of Government buildings available in Jaipur which are suitable for Government offices, courts, etc.

The Rajasthan Secretariat Building is very spacious and magnificent and is one of the finest Secretariat Buildings in the whole of India. There is as a matter of fact no other building in Rajasthan that might accommodate so much staff and at the same time suit other requirements.

53 The Sawai Man Singh Town Hall is of its own kind in Rajasthan quite suitable for holding the Assembly sessions. It has got a seating capacity of 550 persons. The building is well furnished with microphones and acoustic equipments. Apart from the main Assembly Hall there are a number of rooms in the building round about the main Hall which are used at present to house Assembly Secretariat Chambers for Ministers and Deputy Ministers, waiting rooms, canteen and dining rooms.

54 Besides the vast network of private bungalows there are about 150 decent and well furnished bungalows owned by the State which are at present occupied for the residence of the Ministers, Secretaries, other Heads of Departments and other Government Officials. There are about 400 State owned staff quarters all around the city. A large number of Government Officials have either built their own bungalows or are residing in rented bungalows. Thus there is no difficulty with the



ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE JAIPUR (Under Construction)

present available accommodation to house all the Ministers Secretaries and other Government officers Two first class spacious bungalows recently converted into one with vast open space and gardens for the residence of the Governor are quite suitable for the residence of the Governor and also for the office of the Governor

55 There is suitable accommodation for 825 cavalry men 650 horses and 1200 infantry men There are buildings which are occupied at present by the Military Stationed personnel in Jaipur for emergency purposes There are also 25 first class Bungalows nicely planned for the use of Military officers

56 The following are the important buildings which have since been erected or are being erected in the city —

- (1) Rajasthan University Buildings in Gandhinagar
- (2) A very big and costly building for the Office of Accountant General of Rajasthan
- (3) High Court buildings near the Secretariat
- (4) General Post Office Building
- (5) Posts and Telegraphs Department Buildings
- (6) New Jaipur Railway Station Buildings
- (7) Western Railway's Divisional Head Quarters Office Buildings
- (8) 200 Railway Staff quarters
- (9) Peeramal Building

57 400 Quarters have been constructed under the labour colonisation scheme near the National Ball Bearing Company

Hotel Accommodation

58 There are the following first class and well furnished hotels run on modern lines in the different parts of the city with ample accommodation —

- 1 Rajasthan Hotel (State owned in Khasa Kothi)
- 2 Jai Mahal Palace Hotel
- 3 Kaiser's Hind Hotel
- 4 New Hotel
- 5 Tourist Hotel
- 6 Khetri House Hotel

- 7 Savoy Hotel
- 8 Hind Hotel
- 9 Jaipur Hotel
- 10 Basant Hotel
- 11 Jagdish Hotel
- 12 Laxmi Hotel
- 13 Kailash Hotel
- 14 Polovictory Hotel

There is also one Government Hostel with 150 rooms which is generally used by M. L. As while the assembly is in session. This hostel is also open to Government officials when accommodation is available therein.

59 With a view to provide lodging and boarding facilities of a very high and decent quality H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur is contemplating to convert the Ram Bagh Palace into a Cosmopolitan Hotel. With the maturing of this scheme high class tourists from all parts of the world would have amenities of first rate type in some respect excelling even those which are available in the most upto date hotels of prominent modern cities.

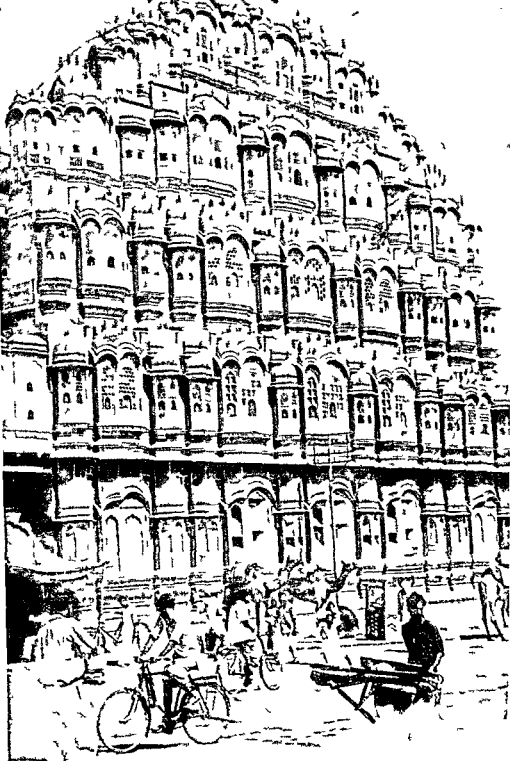
Communications & Means of Transport

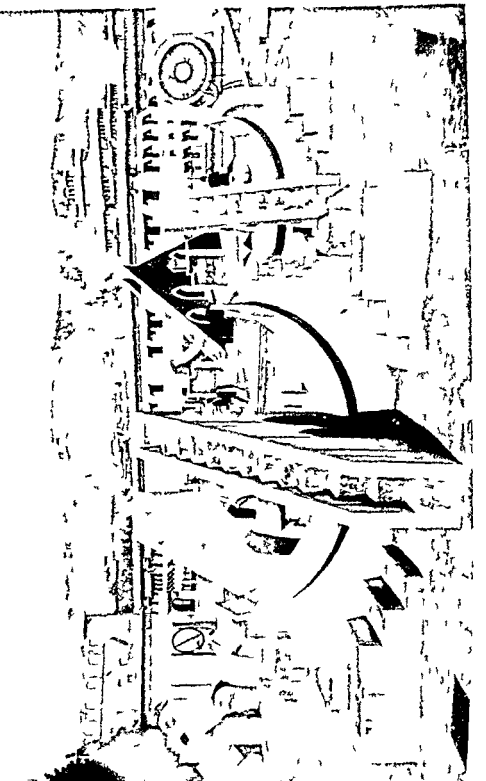
60 Jaipur is the only city in Rajasthan on the Air Map of India and there is daily return air service between Delhi and Jaipur. There is also a flying club at Jaipur.

61 Jaipur is on the main Meter gauge line of the Western Railway running between Delhi and Ahmedabad and is also well connected with all parts of Rajasthan. A new building of the Jaipur Railway Station is under construction. It is also the Divisional Head quarters of the Western Railways.

62 Jaipur is connected by road with Delhi by the national highway. Good metalled roads branch off in all directions and connect all big towns of Rajasthan and the Trunk Roads to the various cities of India are also directly accessible. Jaipur is connected with Alwar Bharatpur Karauli Tonk Kota Bundi Ajmer Jodhpur Udaipur and Bikaner by pucca roads and there is regular bus service.

63 Jaipur city is well served with roads. Means of locomotion from one part of the city to the other are efficient. The total mileage of the roads in and around the city is 160 miles.





Jaipur has the largest number of private cars public taxis in Rajasthan and there is also a well organised bus service system in the city. The Tongas and Rickshaws are available at the stands all the 24 hours of the day. Commercial vehicles trucks laddhies and thelas for movement of goods are innumerable. Similar facilities in other towns of Rajasthan for movement of goods or passenger traffic are very meagre.

64 The city is well served with efficient telephone system. About 2200 telephone connections are at present working in the City. There is no difficulty in obtaining new telephone connections for the Government offices and private concerns. The telephone system is directly connected by Trunk line with Delhi Bombay and Agra. The installation of an automatic telephone system in the city has already been planned and orders have been placed for the requisite equipment for the purpose.

Industries & Commerce

65 Jaipur is in the process of becoming one of the big industrial centres of India. There are a number of big industries at Jaipur such as the Ball Bearing Factory Non ferrous Metal Industry Spinning & Weaving Mills Rolling Mills etc some of which claim to be the Key Industries in the country. The large scale and small scale industries established at Jaipur are

1 National Bearing Co Ltd

A key industry of India and one of the largest in Asia for producing Ball & Roller Bearings Steel Balls and Railway Axle Box. Strength of labour employed is 1 244. Power Consumed is 2 33 520 units per month. It is proposed to take up Wagon Building and Spindle Inserts & Jockey Pulleys (for Textile Industry).

2 Jaipur Metals & Electricals Ltd

Another key industry & the only one in Northern & Central India for manufacturing Copper Conductors and House Service Electricity Meters. Strength of labour employed is 420. Power Consumed is 60 000 units average per month.

3 Mani Industrial Corporation Ltd

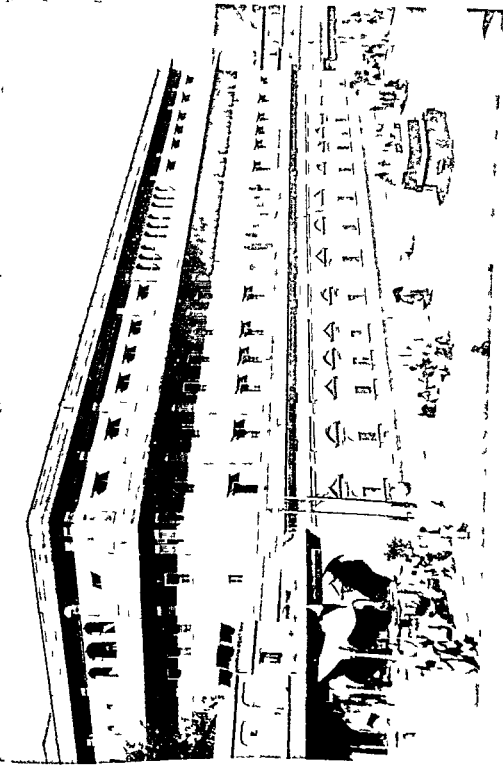
The only Rollers of Special Steel Sections in the of India more particularly fabrication of Steel

windows and Sashes Mild Steel Bars & Rods etc
Labour employed is 377 workers Power Consumed
is 44 350 units per month

- 4 Ja pur Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd
Producing Cotton Gray yarn Having 15 576 Spindles
with an average yearly production of about 60 00 000
Lbs Labour employed is 1 000 workers Power
Consumed is 500 H P
- 5 M/s S Zoraster & Co (Supplies) Private Ltd
(Industrial Felts Factory—First of its kind in India
- 6 Raj Traders Ltd (Bone Crushing Factory)
- 7 Vijai Metal Industries
- 8 Laxmi Metal Industries
- 9 Jaipur Maize Products
- 10 Jaipur Oil Mills Co Ltd
- 11 Shah Engineerings Ltd
- 12 Soap and Cosmetics 7 plants including some most
modern ones
- 13 Printing Presses (70)
- 14 Oil & Dal Mills (20)
- 15 Cold Storage Factory
- 16 Ice Mills (3)
- 17 Work Shops (20)—for repairs of automobiles and
other kinds of machines
- 18 Stone ware goods and pipes
- 19 Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works (6)
- 20 Rajasthan Biscuit Factory—equipped with most upto
date plants

66 There are also the following cottage industries flourishing
in the city for the processing or manufacture of —

- 1 Precious stones
- 2 Synthetic stones
- 3 Minakari and Jewel setting in Oriental style
- 4 Khadi and Gramodyog Industries
- 5 Hand made paper
- 6 Toys Ivory Sandal Wood and papier mache
- 7 Marble Goods Murtees and Carving in stone
- 8 Brassware curios and paintings
- 9 Carpets Durries and Druggets
- 10 Handloom cloth
- 11 Sanganer Printing



Tow Hall - Where Assembly Sessions are held

- 12 Tie and Dye work
- 13 Lac work
- 14 Shoes
- 15 Bangles
- 16 Gota kinari

67 It may be said without the least hesitation that no other town in Rajasthan can boast of having so many important industries as Jaipur

68 The Government has set apart various localities round about the city of Jaipur for being developed into industrial areas and new schemes are being considered by the industrialists and some are under negotiation with the Government. AN INDUSTRIAL ESTATE has recently been established at Jaipur the inauguration of which was performed by Honble Manubhai M Shah Union Minister of Industry

69 Apart from industries the trade and Commerce at Jaipur is also far in advance in comparison to other towns of Rajasthan. The main business is of jewellery emeralds and synthetic stone cloth cottage industries wool leather grain bullion etc. Jaipur is renowned throughout the world for the art of gem cutting. It has got a large number of precision workers nearly 25000 workers are employed in this lapidary work. The art of tie and dye is also one of the best arts not found in any other part of India. Lac bangles Embroidered shoes Brass ware Ivory and Sandal products are also some of the articles which find export to various parts of India and also abroad.

70 The Banking System in Jaipur is well organised and there are safe deposit vaults in some of the Banks. Jaipur has got branches of more than a dozen leading Scheduled Banks with facilities of foreign exchange. Four Banks viz the Bank of Jaipur Ltd Jaipur and the Bank of Rajasthan the State Bank of India and the Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank have got their own spacious buildings in the heart of the city.

71 Jaipur has always maintained a catholic and cosmopolitan outlook and the atmosphere of narrow regionalism and communalism has always been absent. There is complete goodwill and fellow feeling between all the communities in Jaipur. It is further to be noted that almost every person official non official who has once stayed here has made Jaipur

permanent home. It is also worthy of note that after the partition when the rest of India was on the hot bed of turmoils and serious communal riots the atmosphere of Jaipur State and particularly of Jaipur city remained perfectly calm and peaceful.

Recreation Facilities

72 The city has got five first class Cinema houses. All the cinemas are equipped with modern furniture and upto date fittings. Two of the cinema houses are fitted with air conditioned units.

73 There are 4 very good clubs having their own buildings situated in different localities and also a number of sports association and clubs which ensure a pleasant evening for persons of different tastes and culture. Jaipur is the Head Quarter of the All India Polo Association and possesses the best turf Polo ground in India. Practically all the colleges and most of the High Schools have got their own spacious play grounds.

Scenic and Historical Places

74 Jaipur has its own History and cultural heritage. The city is bounded on all sides by hills with natural streams tanks and lakes. The rulers of Jaipur had always been lovers of natural beauty and had tried to maintain places of public interest at a considerable expenditure. Thousands of tourists are attracted to visit Jaipur every year due to its natural surrounding.

75 The Museum in Ramnivas Gardens designed in Indo Sarcenic style laid with stone carvings and beautiful trellis work decorated with fresco painting from the Hindu Epics and Ajanta Cave can hardly be excelled by any building at any other place in Rajasthan.

76 There are a number of public garden and parks in and around the city. The spacious and well planned Ramnivas Gardens so close to the City is one of its own kind for a pleasant resort for the general public.

77 The famous observatory of Jaisingh the palaces at Amber 7 miles north of Jaipur and a number of beautiful temples will attract every one which once seen cannot be forgotten.

78 Besides the aforesaid beautiful sight seeing places the fort of Nahargarh has recently been opened to public and visitors. It affords a splendid hilly site for recreation and provides one with a beautiful view of this nicely planned city.

Miscellaneous

79 All India Radio Station has already been established at Jaipur wherefrom in addition to the daily morning and evening news broadcasts several other musical and entertainment programmes are relayed every day.

80 Fruit and vegetable production in the vicinity of Jaipur is so abundant that after meeting the demands of the present population fruits and vegetables in good quantity are sent out daily to Delhi and other parts of Rajasthan.

81 Four standard local Hindi daily papers are published from Jaipur apart from a number of weekly fortnightly and monthly magazines and Journals etc.

A J M E R

82 The only argument advanced in support of Ajmer to be the capital or the seat of High Court is that it is practically situated in the geographical centre of the State. Had it been the only criterion for the selection of the Capital Delhi should not have been elected as the Capital of India as it is far away from the centre of the Country. Nor Calcutta Bombay Madras Patna Cuttack Hyderabad and Lucknow would have been allowed to remain the capitals of the various states. In these days of quick means of communication the consideration of centrally situated place for being a capital of a State has no weight whatever. A capital need not necessarily be located at the geographical centre of an area although other facilities being equal this factor would certainly have some weight. But housing accommodation water supply educational medical and other facilities necessary for the capital of a big State like Rajasthan are almost nil at Ajmer. It is why the case of Ajmer simply on the plea of its being situated in the centre of Rajasthan stands no ground.

Insufficient Accommodation at Ajmer

83 There is no accommodation whatever available either offices or residence in Ajmer. Ajmer has failed to

provide suitable accommodation for the office of the Commissioner which has been shifted from Jaipur after the merger of Ajmer in Rajasthan. Therefore if the capital is shifted to Ajmer it would be impossible for Ajmer to provide accommodation for a big secretariat a large number of department the State Assembly Ministers M.L.As and a big number of government employees. It is equally impossible for Ajmer to provide accommodation for the High Court of Rajasthan bungalows for Judges Registrars and Advocates and their paraphernalias.

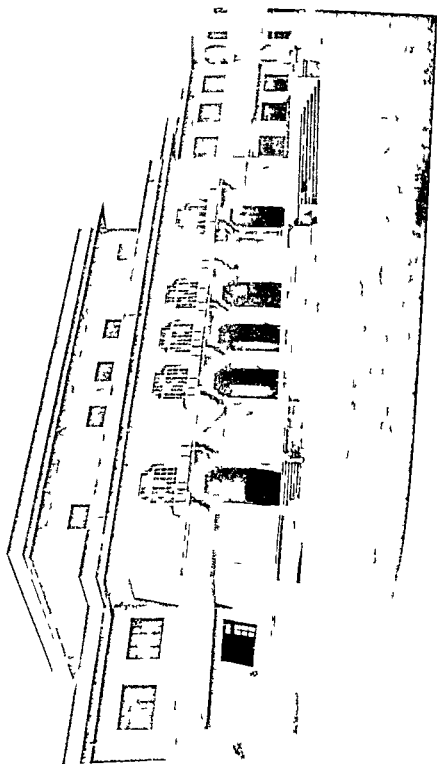
Unsatisfactory water supply at Ajmer

84 The water supply at Ajmer has all along been a great problem for the people of Ajmer. All attempts to increase the supply of water have proved futile. The three sources of water supply viz. Budha Pushkar Foy Sagar Lake Bhaonta well are inadequate even for the present population of the town. When the schemes at present under contemplation are put in execution the available supply for the present population of Ajmer will be about 10 gallons per head against the normal requirements of a modern city of 20 gallons per head. Thus the sources of water supply at Ajmer which is a vital factor in making a decision regarding the selection of the place for the seat of Capital of Rajasthan are totally insufficient to meet the needs of an increased population. The matter of having flush latrines in Ajmer cannot even be thought of.

Electricity Medical facilities etc. at Ajmer

85 As regards electricity the present power house at Ajmer is also so small and inadequate that it cannot meet the demands of the population of a capital. Electric power generating machines would have to be purchased and practically all the amenities would have to be freshly provided if the capital is shifted there.

The present educational and medical facilities there can hardly cope with the increased demand of the capital. The number of educational institutions and the accommodation available there will be found most inadequate for any expansion so is also the case with medical facilities. It is true that all this accommodation could be built and required amenities can be provided but it is equally true that it would cost crores of rupees while large accommodation and other amenities available presently at Jaipur would go waste.



JODHPUR

86 Jodhpur is situated in one corner of the State it is so far away from various other districts of the State and it will be most inconvenient for overwhelming majority of the population of the State to go to Jodhpur for various matters connected with the administration as the densely populated area of the State is far off from Jodhpur and there are no communication facilities to and from Jodhpur. Most of the District Headquarters are not directly connected with Jodhpur. There are neither good road transport facilities available nor it is well connected by Railway lines.

87 If we look into the rainfall of Jodhpur it is hardly 13.86 per year as compared to that of Jaipur where it is more than 24 inches. The water supply problem would therefore create an insurmountable problem if Jodhpur is selected as Capital. The present water supply at Jodhpur is to a great extent unfiltered and hardly 8 gallons per day per head.

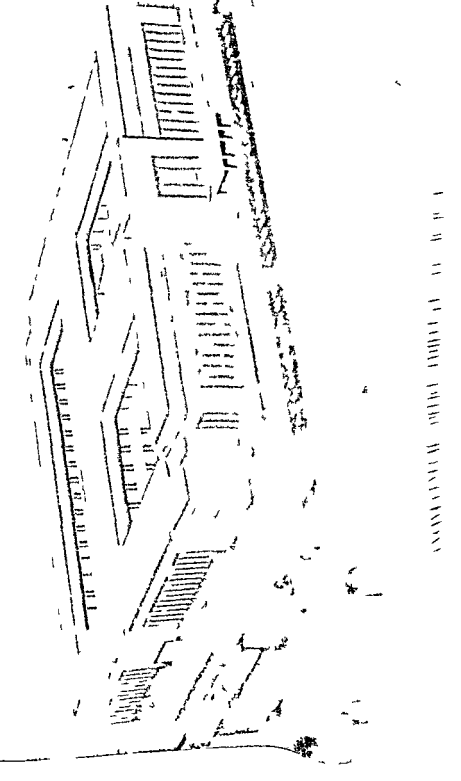
88 The maximum temperature in Jodhpur is 118° which is another disqualification for its selection as capital. The town is also not well planned and does not deserve to be the capital of a big State.

89 Then again if we turn to the Commerce & Industries in Jodhpur we find that there is not a single big industry worth the name and there is no scope for industrial development.

90 The greatest drawback with Jodhpur for being selected as the Capital is its proximity with the long border of Pakistan. It would not be advisable to take the risk of locating the Capital so near the border from strategic point of view. Capital is the heart of a state and it should always be at a place which may attract people from all parts of the country and may ensure to them a peaceful living unmarred by the constant risks which always lurk in the minds of the people living near the border.

91 This factor alone is therefore sufficient to rule out the case of Jodhpur which is also unsuitable from all other points of view.

92 What has been said above regarding the location of capital at Jodhpur equally applies to the location of the High Court.



at the capital of the State and this is due to obvious reasons. Even in the New state of Punjab which was formed after the partition of India new capital had to be built at Chandigarh and inspite of the fact that the High Court of Punjab was functioning at Simla and also inspite of the fact that a very magnificent and spacious building for the High Court was available at Patiala a completely new building for the High Court has been built at Chandigarh and the High Court of the State has been shifted to the new Capital.

104 Consequent upon the merger of the various States into the present State of Rajasthan there had been a lot of displacement so far as Lawyers are concerned. Leading advocates from Bharatpur, Kotah, Bundi, Bikaner, Ajmer etc. had to shift to Jaipur and most of them have even built their private bungalows at Jaipur at a very heavy cost. If the High Court is located elsewhere it will mean further uprooting of the lawyers who after having been formerly uprooted have now settled themselves at Jaipur. Further if Jaipur is not kept the seat of the High Court about 40 Advocates and hundreds of other persons will have to shift from Jaipur while if the High Court is located at Jaipur the number of persons who might shift to Jaipur would be very small.

105 With the merger of Ajmer in Rajasthan on the 1st November 1956 a number of leading Advocates from Ajmer have already shifted to Jaipur and established their offices here. The shifting of the High Court from Jaipur would again cause their dislocation.

106 The Bench at Jaipur at present consists of 4 Judges and the Hon'ble Chief Justice also sits on this Bench for a week every month. The amount of work in the Jaipur Bench is also more than 1/3rd of the entire work in Rajasthan although at present the Bikaner, Udaipur and Jodhpur Divisions (Three Divisions) are under the Jodhpur Bench while only Ajmer and Kotah Division are under the Jaipur Bench. As previously submitted Jaipur is practically in the centre of the thickly populated area of this state the population in Jodhpur, Bikaner and Udaipur Divisions being very sparse as the major part of Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions is a desert the Bench at Jaipur serves the need of the majority of the population of the State.

107 In case the High Court is located at Jodhpur the people of the region who have to go to the High Court will be from the thickly populated areas included in the Jaipur,

Ajmer) and the Kotah Divisions and they would have to undergo additional expenses and great inconvenience in having to go to Jodhpur. Therefore from the point of view of inconvenience and expenses in keeping the High Court at Jodhpur or Ajmer Jaipur is the most suitable place for the location of the High Court.

108 The facilities available to the litigant public in the matter of accommodation library Hotels etc. are greater in Jaipur than at any other place in Raja than.

109 If the High Court is located at the Capital a very great advantage that the litigating public and the advocates both derive from it is that they can attend simultaneously to their other works in the Secretariat or the other Departments or offices of the Government for example the Board of Revenue Settlement Department and Jagir & Local Self Govt. Departments. This facility would not be available to the public in case the High Court is located at any other place.

110 Amongst the members of Legislative Assembly of the State the advocates have a predominant number. If the High Court is located at the capital these Advocate Legislators can render dual services to their state by both working as advocates and also discharging their duties efficiently as Legislators. To remove the High Court from the Capital would be to deprive the legislature of the services of the Advocates which is a necessity in the present day administration of any country because if the High Court is located away from the capital the Advocate Legislators would have to choose between either practising as Advocates (which cannot easily be given up) or working as legislators.

111 The facilities available to the Judges Advocate and the staff of the High Court in having the seat of the High Court at the Capital in regard to the amenities regarding the upbringing of their children their education and their future career need no elaboration.

112 Out of the six Judges of the Rajasthan High Court 4 have built their own spacious and costly Bungalows in Jaipur while out of the remaining only one Hon'ble Judge has his private Bungalow at Jodhpur. In case the High Court is located at Jaipur provision will only be required to be made for the residence of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and two other Judges. While in case the High Court is located elsewhere provision is to be made for the residence of all the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court.

113 The High Court has in the changing conditions of the life of our country to play a very important part it is in a position not only to curb official excesses but also to give guidance to the Govt and its officials and also to create reforms in the manner of living social customs and traditions of the masses

114 For this it is necessary that the Honble High Court Judges should be conversant with the day to day development in the fields of Administration as also in the various walks of life Being at the Capital would afford a great advantage to the Honble Judges and the members of the Bar in that they would be enabled to come in contact with important dignitaries statesmen and others who generally visit the Capital From the contact with these eminent people the Judges and the Members of the Bar will certainly be able to broaden their outlook and thus help in the progress of the nation To keep the High Court at a distant corner far away from the capital the centre of various activities of the State would tantamount to keep the Judges and the members of the Bar in their ivory towers They will not be thus in a position to contribute to the progress of the nation

115 At present the only three claimants for the seat of the High Court in Rajasthan are the cities of Ajmer Jodhpur and Jaipur So far as Ajmer is concerned it has neither any building nor an adequate water supply nor housing accommodation for the Honble Judges Members of the Bar and Staff and there is also no scope for any expansion of the town Ajmer was never a seat of High Court There was only Judicial Commissioner's court formerly which was also held in an unsuitable rented building

116 As regards Jodhpur its unsuitability has already been pointed out while dealing with the location of the Capital The only point which used to be stressed by the supporters of Jodhpur for the seat of High Court was that its High Court building was better and more spacious than the old High Court Building at Jaipur But this reasoning has no force now as a modern High Court building much better than the one at Jodhpur is being built at Jaipur and is nearing completion

117 There are we are of the opinion that the Capital and the High Court both should be located at Jaipur If for certain considerations it is deemed necessary to have two High Courts

Benches for the State of the Rajasthan then the principal seat of High Court should be at Jaipur the Capital of the State

118 To sum up it is submitted that Jaipur is the only best place in Rajasthan for the location of the Capital and the seat of High Court of Rajasthan and we are confident that the Hon ble Committee would also endorse our views and recommend that Jaipur should be the seat of Capital and the High Court of Rajasthan

Jaipur
8th November 1957

President & Members
Jaipur Rajdhani Samiti

JAIPUR RAILWAY STATION (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)

